

Fort McPherson, World War II Station Hospital,
G.U. Treatment Unit Barracks (Building No. 126)

Nininger Way
Atlanta
Fulton County
Georgia

HABS No. GA-2282-C

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Southeast Region
Department of the Interior
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT MCPHERSON,
WORLD WAR II STATION HOSPITAL,
G.U. TREATMENT BARRACKS
(Building No. 126)

HABS No. GA-2282-C

- Location: Nininger Way, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
- Significance: Building 126 is a barracks signifying the expansion of the Fort McPherson Station Hospital during World War II and the role of T.O. 700-series, temporary construction during mobilization. Building 126 is representative of eight, hollow-tile barracks/wards built to house men with genitourinary ailments in a G.U. Treatment Unit.
- Description: Located at the end of a row of identical barracks, Building 126 is a rectangular (20'-0" x 100'-0"), pitched-roof structure built of hollow tile. Newer, double doors are positioned at the gable ends and twelve windows are spaced regularly along the north and south walls. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash with exterior metal grilles. Gable ends are asphalt roofing paper over horizontal wood planks and feature a central wood louver, also covered by a metal grille. Electrical cables are strung directly to the gable. The foundation is concrete, and floors are concrete on tile. Roofing and ridge vents are covered in composition shingle. The interior features a linoleum floor, dropped acoustical tile ceilings, and movable office partitions.
- History: Building 126 was designed in 1942 according to standard plan T.O. 700-5500 for mobilization barracks/wards. The eight barracks which served the G.U. Treatment Unit cost \$20,087 to construct. The men housed in the Unit were given sulfanilamide, an early, broad-spectrum antibiotic used to treat an array of infectious diseases. The Unit was technically a section of the Station Hospital. The T.O. 700 series was issued in October 1942 as a cheap form of Zone of Interior (United States) construction. The use of hollow tile in the buildings represents available alternate materials during wartime. After the war, some of the barracks remained housing, while others were converted to administrative uses.
- Sources: Completion Report, Job Number T2 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. July 1942 - February 1943. (Record Group 77, Army Corps of Engineers, Completion Reports, Fort McPherson. Washington National Records Center.)
- Diane Shaw Wasch and Perry Bush for Historic American Buildings Survey, Part I: The Historical Context of World War II Mobilization Construction, Draft, November 1993.
- Historian: Elizabeth Jo Lampl, Robinson & Associates, Inc., 1993.